

Test Deadly Air Torpedo Above N. Y.

Manless Carrier of Poison
Gas and Bombs, Created
by U. S., Able to Ruin
Cities and Sweep Seas

Covers Manhattan
In Secret Flight

Can Be Directed Against
Forts or Fleets From
Distance of 200 Miles

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—A successful, mechanically controlled flying torpedo, destined to revolutionize land and sea warfare, has been developed for the United States Army and Navy air services. In a secret test, made two weeks ago, this remarkable aircraft, said to be the most important aerial weapon ever constructed, flew over New York City and two Eastern states. According to aerial experts here, the flying torpedo, had it been loaded, could easily have wrought great destruction to lower Manhattan.

The experiments have been carried on for several months on Chesapeake Bay, in New Jersey and Ohio in strictest secrecy, not more than 100 persons in the entire country having any knowledge of it. The machine already has made upward of a hundred flights, approximating 5,000 miles.

Its existence undoubtedly will exert a profound influence upon the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, which opens here this week, because development of the craft, according to the experts, means that coastal fortifications are rendered obsolete.

Might Wipe Out Whole Cities
Attacking in large numbers, machines of this type would be able to annihilate cities with incendiary explosives and poison gases without the loss of one life. The attacking forces, the experts declare, would be controlled by radio, and the torpedoes would be guided through the air to their targets without a person on board.

During the flight over New York City the experimental flying torpedo made an unexpected landing near a small town in eastern Pennsylvania. This incident attracted little attention at the time.

Upon receiving a report of the landing of the mysterious aircraft, however, The Tribune began an investigation, and placed a position on the line to determine the character of this remarkable machine and its possibilities. The details of construction and control are still shrouded in mystery.

At the time of the occasion commenced from a landing ground near New York. After the engine was started the machine ran a short distance across the field, and then took to the air, flying at a height of about 100 feet. It then set a course west, straight into a stiff head wind.

The most remarkable feature of the new machine is the development which causes it to rise from the starting field. The secret apparatus controlling the elevators, which govern the ascent and descent of the machine, is absolutely successful, according to the experts who have watched the experiments. For straight flying across country the machine is equipped with apparatus which will insure stability, using it to right itself under all conditions.

Intended for Offense or Warfare
From official sources it is learned that the flying torpedo is designed for offensive action against enemy castles, cities or fleets. In naval warfare it will be further controlled by radio, and it no time will machines of this type fly more than twenty feet above the surface of the sea during naval engagements. The machine can be flown at any altitude while being controlled by radio, and it is intended to be used against cities or coast defenses. The flying torpedoes will be filled with incendiary explosives and poison gases.

The theory of this defense is that, while no attempt is made to obtain a hit, a terrific air disturbance will be created by the exploding shells, making it practically impossible for the attacking machines to approach their objectives. This, of course, will be observed by flying torpedoes.

The other factor is that upon the fact that when a machine is flying very low there is a back pressure of air from the ground—or sea—which tends to keep the machine in the position in which it is flying. This, with the radio control, will make the flying torpedoes almost invincible, as only a direct hit will put them out of action.

Can Be Guided 200 Miles Off
In this manner hundreds of the machines can be used to fly straight toward a fleet, and then circle around until they strike one of the battleships. Or they may be directed by an attacking aircraft against enemy fleets from a distance of 200 miles or more.

The experts here assert that the first flights mean that even in its present state the flying torpedo could have been launched five miles east of Montauk Point, and it would have reached New York City before its flight ended. The cargo of explosives or gases would have done the rest.

It was learned that several such machines exist. One has been used in the army tests and others in the navy trials.

**New York Girl Loses
\$35,000 Pearls in France**

**Miss I. C. Stuart, on Way Home,
Misses Necklace as She
Pours Aquitania**

CHERBOURG, France, Nov. 6.—A pearl necklace valued at \$35,000—a million francs—was lost by Miss I. C. Stuart, of New York, when she boarded the Aquitania here yesterday.

As Stuart came from Paris by train and left at 7 o'clock this morning, she conveyed her to the steamer found that the pearls had disappeared. A search revealed no trace of the missing jewelry.

No Blood Wasted With Victory Near, Says Foch

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Not a drop of blood was shed unnecessarily in the World War, after strategy had assured victory, Marshal Foch said in a speech at a Knights of Columbus dinner given in his honor here to-night.

Admiral William S. Benson in a speech said that the Allied leader, when in a position to inflict on Germany the treatment she accorded conquered countries, refused to shed another drop of blood. Marshal Foch replied:

"It has always been my aim as a soldier to effect victory with minimum sacrifice, and that aim was exemplified in the great war."

Lloyd George's Rule Menaced If Ulster Balks

**British Press Expects Him
to Resign Unless Irish
Settlement Is Reached
Along His Own Lines**

Tories Would Take Reins

**Premier's Sunday Activity
in Conference Indicates
Seriousness of Crisis**

LONDON, Nov. 6. (By The Associated Press).—With the Irish peace negotiations at a crisis, storm clouds are gathering on the British political horizon that threaten the overthrow of the Lloyd George ministry. Several of the Sunday newspapers to-day foresee the possibility of the Premier's resignation if Ulster refuses to accept the basis of peace outlined to Sir James Craig at conferences here yesterday.

A meeting of the heads of the Conservative party, a delay in Premier Lloyd George's visit to his country home at Chequers Court, a consultation this morning with Austen Chamberlain, government spokesman in the House of Commons; a Cabinet meeting and another conference with the Ulster Premier scheduled for to-morrow, these were the signs to-day of developments that are disturbing the British political world.

"Not since the end of 1915," says "The Sunday Times," was the political situation been so interesting, so critical, so full of hope and at the same time so uncertain and liable to fly off on unexpected tangents.

Possibilities Are Tangled
"We may be on the point of settling the Irish problem. On the other hand, disappointment, which is still possible, would not only leave Ireland in a worse state than before but would have far-reaching effects on our own domestic politics—split the Unionist party and either take Premier Lloyd George into temporary retirement or put him at the head of a new coalition."

"The News of the World," which is credited with enjoying special favor in Downing street, says the Irish conference is at the crossroads, and that, should Lloyd George be unable to bring about a settlement "on cards"—that is, on the basis of the terms already laid down—he may resign. The newspaper says that he has arranged for a week-end sojourn at Chequers Court, his country estate, so as to confer with Cabinet leaders and to bring about a situation of deepening gravity.

"The Weekly Dispatch" asks whether Ulster will take an attitude which will permit peace in Ireland. It heralds as a "great event" the visit of the Premier to the north, and it says that the Premier's entry into the political arena of the Ulster-Bonar Law and a meeting, hitherto unmentioned in the press, of Mr. Law, Viscount Birkenhead and Sir George Younger, Conservative party member.

"We have thus," says the newspaper, "a full dress conference of the former Conservative Premier and manager of the Conservative party."

May Leave It to Tories
Recalling that at both Mr. Law and Viscount Birkenhead's pledges themselves to Ulster's support, "The Weekly Dispatch" declares that if Ulster refuses what Premier Lloyd George thinks are reasonable terms he may resign, and leave the Tories to face the situation. Should Ulster prove the stumbling block to prevent an Irish settlement, and Lloyd George resign, it is pointed out, the Tories will be in a position to take the reins of government.

January 1 Set as Limit
There is a feeling in Administration circles that the conference will have completed its job by January 1. So far as possible the American delegation is going to drive at this mark. Some of the optimistic ones in the Administration seem to think there is a chance to get through earlier. Herbert Hoover, who is a member of the advisory committee, is hopeful that the conference will be concluded even before Christmas, it is said. He recently conducted an unemployment conference for President Harding. He finished the job in three weeks, where two and three months had been required for previous conferences of such a nature. Mr. Hoover has made a speaking engagement for late in December.

Ulster May Be Willing
The London correspondent of "The Belfast Telegraph," who is regarded as well informed on the Ulster side of the negotiations, in a dispatch to his paper says that although nothing has occurred materially altering the situation it would not be surprising if the Ulster Premier and his colleagues would be called into the conference immediately for the purpose of reviewing the position of northern Ireland.

This is considered a significant statement tending to show that the Ulsterites are disposed to consider the basis already agreed upon by the conference committee.

**Harding's Wireless Message
To Be Given to All in Japan**

TOKIO, Nov. 6.—President Harding's message sent from the Radio Corporation's station in Long Island for radio circulation was received at the Iwakura building at 7 o'clock this morning. Tokio time. The Department of Communications has published the message for distribution throughout Japan.

DELHI, India, Nov. 4 (By The Associated Press Delayed).—The All-India Congress Committee, consisting of two hundred delegates, after long discussion of the political situation and the imprisonment of the All brothers,

to-day adopted a resolution with only seven dissenting votes adhering to the policy of "civil disobedience," including non-payment of taxes and complete non-cooperation.

Mahatma K. Gandhi, the Nationalist leader, who introduced the resolution, emphasized the seriousness of the proposed non-violent resolution and also foreshadowed the starting of the disobedience movement in the Gujarat district within a fortnight, which, he said, would set an example for achievement for the rest of India.

It had been supposed the congress might resort to more violent methods and thousands of persons waited outside the pavilion, where the meeting was held to ascertain the result. Several of the speakers advocated a more advanced program.

Election Night at the Plaza. Returns will be shown in new Terrace Restaurant. Dining—Advt.

Briand Heads Drive to End Parley Early

**Statement He Comes Not
to Talk Long but to
Act Quickly Inspires
Hope of Prompt Action**

**Agreement by Jan. 1
Now Held Possible**

**America Welcomes Move
and Will Be Ready to
Offer Naval Program**

By Carter Field
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—A drive is on to speed up the Conference on the Limitation of Armament. Premier Briand of France, although he has not arrived, has perhaps unwittingly assumed the leadership of this movement, and next only to the perplexing questions to be solved themselves nothing is of more interest in Washington to-night.

Until to-day it had been generally assumed that the conference would drag on for six months. This is the estimate made by the Japanese delegates, in talking with The Tribune correspondent. Sometimes they vary the formula by saying it will be over in the spring.

Meanwhile, of course, every delegate from every country has been wishing that the conference would adjourn within a month or two, although confessing frankly the belief that it would last many months. The State Department in making its arrangements fixed two months as the basis, not because it was accurately estimated that the conference would take that long, but because every one in the department believed it would last at least that long and some time had to be fixed as a basis for contracts and appropriations.

But at last there is a new movement for speed from a powerful source and, if they are to be believed, there will not be found any delegates who are willing to delay the progress of the conference. Premier Briand's statement that "I am going to Washington, not to speak long, but to act quickly," is regarded as highly significant. It means that France wants something done, and that without the delays and bickering and quarrels that marked the Versailles negotiations. The French Premier's statement is that he has no occasion for "protracted academical discussions" fits in with the view of the American delegation. M. Briand and his party will be at the conference with the expectation he again will urge "Let us put all our cards on the table and play the game quickly."

America in Accord With Plan
While the French Premier is first to urge a hurried conference publicly, it is clear that the other nations are in accord with his plan. The United States wants quick action, but no member of the American delegation has ever said as much in a public statement. But the Administration has let it be known that America will propose at the outset a program of reduction in world navies that will show this country's willingness to limit armament and to act on it.

With the other nations promising to do something by way of limitation of armament it is felt that a strong program can be put forward. The other nations either to accept or offer counter suggestions. And the American delegation, it is understood, does not propose that it shall be forced into any position by other programs that will permit of weeks and weeks of delay.

Prevented Big Rail Strike
In 1910, as Premier, he prevented a railroad strike which threatened the national life of France. He called the strikers to the colors. His strength and that of Clemenceau inspired France with the vigor which carried her through the years of the war.

Briand was born in Nantes. His father kept a cafe on the waterfront in the fishing village of St. Nazaire. His education was obtained under the handicaps of poverty and an environment tending strongly to radicalism. He was a member of the Socialist party and was an extreme radical that he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies.

His extreme views had moderated considerably, however, by 1903, when he was appointed Minister of Education. He is a man of great energy and a strong character. He is a man of great energy and a strong character. He is a man of great energy and a strong character.

**Predicts Indian Revolt Within
6 Weeks; Million Ready for Call**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—A crisis in India within six weeks was predicted to-day by Seelendra N. Ghose, director of the commission on to promote self-government in India, who explained that developments were expected to "mark the end of the year for which Mahatma Gandhi asked in which to try the non-co-operative plan."

In preparation for the proclamation of independence, which will be issued next month, he said, volunteers have been enrolled throughout the country until more than 1,100,000, nearly half of them seasoned soldiers, have been recruited.

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War Never Again, Arms Parley Cry in Germany

By Wireless to The Tribune
Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.
BERLIN, Nov. 6.—The opening of the Washington conference will be marked in Germany by a series of great mass meetings in Berlin, Hamburg, Stuttgart and other cities by pacifist and anti-militarist societies in co-operation with the Socialist parties. The meetings will be under the slogan, "War never again."

**French Premier
Arrives; Bars
Reception Here**

**Briand Spends Night at
Quarantine Aboard Liner
Lafayette and Will Land
at 15th Street at 9 A. M.**

**Will Address Americans
Says He Will Not Give Out
Any Comment on Parley
Until He Meets Harding**

The French liner Lafayette, bringing Premier Briand to the arms limitation conference in Washington, dropped anchor in Quarantine at 9:30 o'clock last night. The vessel, which was expected in Quarantine at 6 o'clock, was delayed by bad weather encountered after she had passed the Nantuxet Lightship.

It is understood that out of respect to his own wishes the French Premier will not be taken off the vessel at Quarantine. It is said that he desired that no reception be accorded him, and for that reason the customary honor of landing him at the Battery has been omitted.

The army tug Lexington, which has carried the distinguished delegates from Quarantine to the Battery, will meet the Lafayette and put Major General Robert Lee Bullard aboard the vessel to greet M. Briand. If the latter then desires to enter the city by way of Broadway and Bowling Green, the Lexington will take him from the liner. If he elects to stay aboard the Lafayette it is expected that he will land at the French Liner pier at Fifteenth Street and the North River about 9 a. m.

Shooting in Strike
The first shooting in connection with the strike occurred last night when John Hengeler, a striking employee of the Sheffield Farms Company, was wounded in the left shoulder by a bullet fired from a revolver in the hands of one of the employees of the Sheffield Farms Company. He had followed from Fifty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue to the Third Avenue "L" platform at Fifty-seventh Street.

Several waiting passengers witnessed the affair, which was said to have occurred as the culmination of an attempt to force the company to hire back the two employees who had threatened to break the strike.

Call to Conference
The charges were made by E. Elkin Nathans, secretary of the New York Milk Conference Board, who was informed of the main points contained in a statement given to the newspapers by Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland, in which the latter attacked the "Milk Trust" and the cause of the strikers, and charged the distributors with everything from making "the poor mothers" suffer to responsibility for the sale of "poor and stale milk."

Was on Way to Norfolk
The Palmer, one of a fast disappearing fleet of American five-masted, had left Philadelphia for Norfolk, where she was to load coal for Boston. She was on her way to Norfolk, where she was to load coal for Boston. She was on her way to Norfolk, where she was to load coal for Boston.

**Woman Spies It in Street and
Restores It to Careless Fresh-
man of 42 Years Ago**

Mrs. George Thompson, of 35 Morning Avenue, whose husband is a detective sergeant in the La Salle Street police station, has received a letter of thanks from Chauncey H. Pember, of 187 Sisson Avenue, Hartford, Conn., whose Yale fraternity pin she returned to him after finding it last month in front of the Harlem Opera House, on West 125th Street.

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Will Ask Court Protection to Deliver Milk

**Companies Will Ask for
Injunction so House-to-
House Routes May Be
Resumed Wednesday**

**Crisis Used to Get
Votes For Hylan**

**Violence Marked by Stab-
bing and Shooting Af-
fairs; Drivers to Meet**

The milk companies intend to begin house-to-house deliveries Wednesday under the protection of Supreme Court injunctions. Counsel for the companies have prepared the papers for the initiation of such action and if the threat of violence continues will apply for injunctions restraining the union from interfering with the delivery of milk before a wagon is sent from the stables.

The Jordan, Sheffield and Keystone companies are to start injunction proceedings in the New Jersey Chancery Court to-day for the purpose of protecting drivers and handlers on the west side of the Hudson.

Public Mediation Urged
An industrial court, made up of representatives of the employers, the employees and the public, is to be suggested by the companies, it was announced yesterday, as soon as the present crisis is past, for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of such a strike to the health of the city.

James Bellom, of 237 E. 150th Street, and Frank Jeluto, of 255 E. 150th Street, who are said to be strikers, were held for examination in Night Court on charge of disorderly conduct as members of a "crow" who threw stones and other missiles at strike breakers near a Sheffield Farms Company station at 16th Street and Webster Avenue, the Bronx.

The strike breakers were being taken home from the station in an automobile and the crowd of strikers was being dispersed when one of the men in the automobile was shot.

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Underswell to Curran Will Swamp Hearst and His Ticket, Says Lyons

John J. Lyons, campaign manager at coalition headquarters, issued the following statement last night: "We are ready for them. They have the surprise of their lives awaiting them Tuesday night. Don't mind the straw polls and don't mind the betting odds. They mean nothing. The women are voting Tuesday, and they are not telling how they will vote. An underswell has rolled in to Curran in the last three days which will swamp Hearst and all his ticket."

"The traction money has gone to Hylan. The traction interests would not support Curran because no man can handle Curran. Hylan has had their money and he has spread it around like water. Everybody sees this and everybody knows whose money Hylan has. But all the traction gold in America will not elect Hylan. The people want more than talk this time. Our campaign has cost us less than \$70,000, and if there are men or women in New York who doubt this let them come to my office to-morrow morning and I will gladly show them the books. Don't be fooled again. Stand firm by your convictions. It is too late for Mr. Deane, who is a traction man himself, to try to stampede the voters. The die is cast, and Curran will be elected the seventh Mayor of greater New York on Tuesday by 150,000 votes."

**Women in Panic
As Liner Apache
Cuts Ship in Two**

**Rush to Deck, Lightly Clad,
in Terror When the Steel
Steamer Crashes Into 5-
Masted Schooner Palmer**

**One on Sail Vessel Lost
Lifeboats of Clyde Line
Craft Search Vainly in
Night for the Engineer**

While lumbering along free in a moderate breeze with the wind abaft the beam some thirty miles southeast of Cape Henlopen the big five-masted schooner Singleton Palmer was rammed amidships at 2:30 a. m. yesterday by the northbound steamship Apache, of the Clyde Line.

She carried a crew of twelve men, including the master, and all but the engineer, Nils Swanson, have been rescued. The man who ran the donkey engine is believed to have perished.

Little news of the crash could be obtained last night from authoritative sources, for an official of the Clyde Line sealed the lips of Captain W. O. Chichester, master of the Apache, just as he was about to tell the story of the collision and his efforts to save the crew of the Palmer, which is believed to be a derelict.

The skipper was not on the bridge when the vessels came together, but he took charge after the crash and did what he could to hunt for the schooner's crew.

The Apache had brought north with her, however, Sven Lanstrom, mate of the Palmer, who was picked up in the sea by one of the Apache's lifeboats, and Thomas Jones, a negro, of Barbados, who had climbed the rigging and jumped to the Apache's forepeak after the crash.

Nine others of the Palmer's crew, including Captain Griffin, were picked up by the steamship Gloucester of the Merchants and Miners' Line, bound from Boston to Norfolk.

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Cloudy, with light rain to-day; to-morrow fair and colder; winds becoming northerly.
Full Report on Last Page

Kick Hearst And Hylan Out, Curran Tells Women

**Sums Up His Charges in
Seven Indictments at
Coalitionists' Closing
Rally at Cooper Union**

**Other Candidates
Outline Platforms**

**Jerome Pleads for End of
Present Regime; Mrs.
Robinson Asserts Soul
of City Must Be Saved**

A rousing wind-up of the coalition campaign took place last night in historic Cooper Union.

At a mass meeting under the auspices of the women of the coalition committee, which crowded the old structure to the doors, Henry H. Curran, standard-bearer of the ticket; William Travers Jerome, Senator Charles C. Lockwood, Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, Edward J. McGuire, Dr. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church; John Kirkland Clark, Vincent Gilroy and half a dozen other speakers took John F. Hylan apart and showed the crowd what made him go.

Seven Indictments
In his last speech of the campaign Mr. Curran summed up the case he has made against Hylanism and its political twin, Hearstism. As he told them off there were seven chief counts in the indictment, as follows:

1. Hylan has not, at any time, been the real Mayor of New York. Hylan was nominated four years ago by Hearst, who crammed him down the throat of Tammany Hall.